Setting up of Technology Development Board in September, 1996.

R&D expenditure in the Industrial sector has shown an upward trend from Rs. 964.51 crores in 1990-91 to Rs. 1804.90 crores in 1994-95.

(d) the plan expenditure for Central Government S&T Departments/Agencies over the years has steadily been stepped up. The plan outlay has been increased from Rs. 1606 crore in 1996-97 (Terminal Year of the Eighth Plan) to Rs. 1774 crore (RE) and Rs. 2418 crore (BE) for 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively. The broad strategy for S&T development in the 9th plan include, among other activities; i) Interaction of S&T in all development activities, ii) Priority in society related programs, iii) Use of S&T in mission mode projects, iv) Joint R&D projects with industry, v) Improvement of S&T education and training, vi) Promotion of advanced research in frontier areas, vii) Improvement of infrastructure facilities for R&D, viii) Fiscal incentives for conducting research, ix) Commercialisation of research results, x) Support to information technology and xi) Encouragement to young outstanding scientists.

Commercial Potential of Drugs discovered by CSIR

1198. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has worked out new strategies and taken fresh initiatives to fully exploit commercial potential of its newly discovered drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith progress of implementation so far and action plan for 1997-98;

(c) what are the ongoing and proposed major R&D projects to be taken up by CSIR during Ninth Plan for new drug molecules and technologies for global market; and

(d) how many patents have been filed and secured by CSIR during the last five years with details of most outstanding achievements of the organisation?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. MURLI MANO HAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) CSIR from time to time assesses the national and international pharmaceutical scenario to work out its strategies and initiatives to fully exploit commercial potential of its newly discovered drugs. It has accordingly focussed its short term strategy to discovering new drug leads from plant sources utilising the rich Indian knowledgebase. In 1997-98 it has licensed its newly developed plant based anti malarial drug to one Indian company for marketing.

(c) In the Ninth Plan CSIR would intensify its ongoing efforts to clinically test and commercialise the new drug molecules discovered for filariasis, osteoporosis, breast cancer, diabetes, relapse malaria, besides it would mount new projects for developing expertise and capabilities in the newer tools applied in drugs development such as high throughput screens, combinatorial chemistry, functional genomics etc.

(d) The data on patents filed and secured by CSIR in the past five years is given in the table below:—

CSIR patent applications filed and sealed in India during the period 1993-94 to 1997-98 (Codes used : F - Filed ; S = Sealed)

	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
	F	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	F	S
Indian	198	80	241	104	260	93	209	92	264	168
Foreign	17	12	29	10	58	14	70	15	91	20

The outstanding patent achievements have been for Bioenhancer Picroliv, Adipic Acid, Linear Alkyl Benzene, Pol/carbonates, Betathiamidene etc

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